

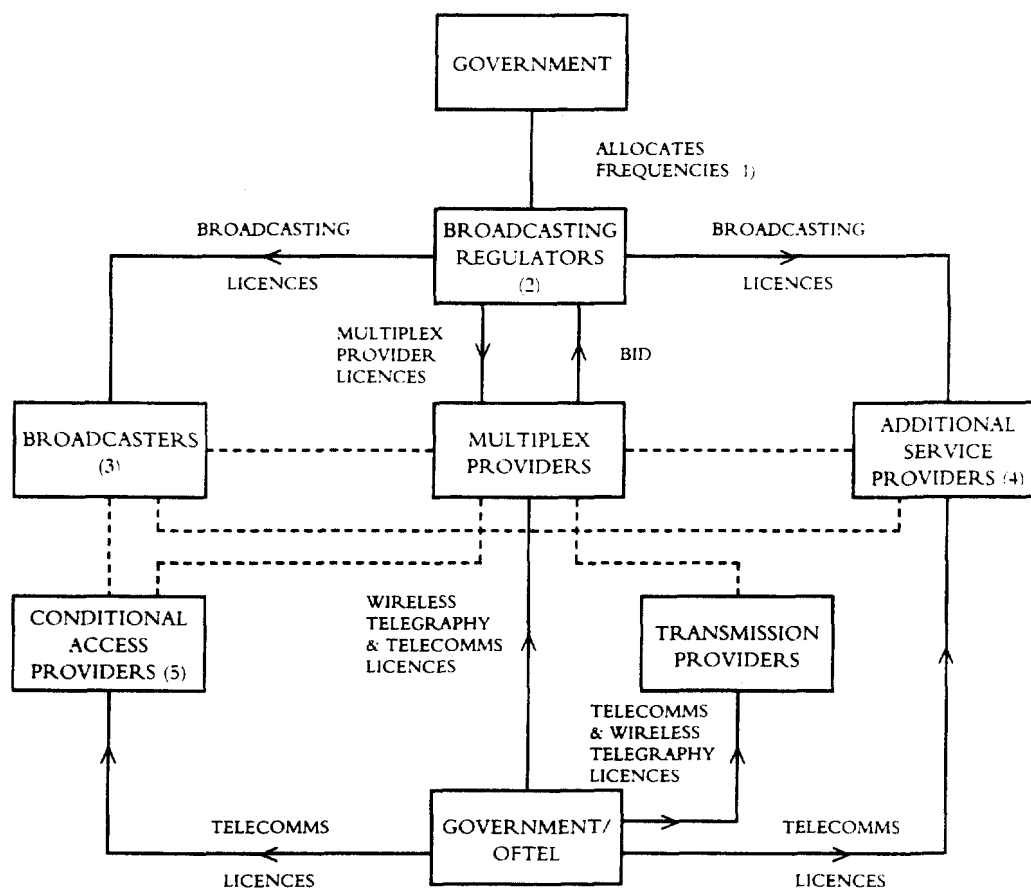
# Annexe B

## Chart of relationships under the proposed framework

### Notes:

1. Frequencies for the BBC and S4C are allocated direct.
2. Independent Television Commission and Radio Authority.
3. BBC operates services under the terms of its Charter and Agreement.
4. Additional service providers may contract with multiplex providers, broadcasters, or both.
5. Conditional access providers may contract with broadcasters, multiplex providers, or both.

Key: > = Licensing. - - - - = Contractual arrangements.



# Glossary

The following definitions reflect usage in this document.

|                                  |  |
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| <b>Additional services</b>       | additional data and communication services carried on capacity within frequency channels predominantly used for television or radio.   |
| <b>Analogue</b>                  | the system currently used for transmitting television and radio signals, in which a radio frequency is modulated in a manner analogous to the variations in picture or sound.  |
| <b>Bit</b>                       | binary digit, the smallest unit of computer information, expressed as a 1 or a 0.  |
| <b>Bit rate</b>                  | the rate of flow per second of binary digits in a digital transmission system.   |
| <b>Bit stream</b>                | a stream of binary digits which makes up the total bit rate available within a frequency channel.  |
| <b>Broadcaster</b>               | organisation supplying, or commissioning from independent producers, a radio or television service for transmission.   |
| <b>Cable broadcasting</b>        | transmission method whereby the signal enters the consumer's home via a cable, usually laid underground.   |
| <b>Carrier wave</b>              | an individual wave used in transmission, which is modulated to carry sound, picture or other information.  |
| <b>Conditional access system</b> | method, usually combining technical and subscription management operations, for managing access to broadcast services by controlling the descrambling of signals in consumers' receivers. The system allows an operator to 'enable' receivers which are valid for a particular service (eg, where subscriptions have been paid) and to disable those which are not (eg, where subscriptions have not been paid). |
| <b>Coverage</b>                  | geographical area within which a broadcast signal is receivable to a specified standard and within which the necessary transmission infrastructure for its reception by those with the appropriate receiver is present.  |

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| <b>Digital broadcasting</b>           | transmission system using technology whereby sounds and pictures for broadcast are processed electronically and converted into binary digits. The system is suitable for terrestrial, satellite and cable transmission.   |
| <b>Digital compression</b>            | electronic technique for reducing the number of binary digits necessary to convey information. In broadcasting, this reduces the amount of information which needs to be transmitted in order to provide acceptable sound and picture quality.                          |
| <b>Domestic satellite broadcaster</b> | a satellite television broadcaster transmitting, for reception in the UK only, on a frequency allocated specifically to the UK by international agreement. There are currently no such broadcasters.  |
| <b>Encryption</b>                     | method whereby the messages needed to descramble a broadcast signal are made secret so that they can be received only by those consumers fulfilling the conditions for access, usually through payment of a fee.  |
| <b>Free to air</b>                    | television or radio services funded from the TV licence fee or advertising, with no further charge to the viewer or listener.   |
| <b>Frequency channel</b>              | area on the electromagnetic spectrum used for transmission of broadcast services. Analogue transmission allows one programme service per frequency channel. Digital compression and transmission allows a single frequency channel to carry several programme services. |
| <b>Headend</b>                        | centre from which a cable operator relays broadcasts and conditional access information via cables to viewers' receivers.   |
| <b>Interactive broadcasting</b>       | broadcast service allowing viewer or listener to respond individually to questions or choices put to him or her through the television or radio service.  |
| <b>Interleaved frequency network</b>  | transmission network whereby the signal is transmitted on different frequencies in different geographical areas within the network's coverage, to avoid interference.   |
| <b>Modulation</b>                     | way in which carrier waves are varied either in frequency, amplitude and/or phase in order to transmit sound, picture or other information.   |

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| <b>Multiplex</b>                          | the combination of several programme services, and possibly additional services, within a frequency channel.  |
| <b>Multiplex provider</b>                 | provider of the above facility, who under the Government's proposals will be licensed by the ITC/Radio Authority to make use of a frequency channel.  |
| <b>Non-domestic satellite broadcaster</b> | a satellite television broadcaster transmitting for reception in the UK and/or in other countries, via an uplink situated in the UK and on a frequency <i>not</i> allocated specifically to the UK.   |
| <b>Pay-TV</b>                             | any television service made available to the viewer, usually through a conditional access system, in return for direct payment.   |
| <b>Pay-per-view TV</b>                    | television service made available to the viewer through a conditional access system at a charge calculated on the basis of the programmes watched.  |
| <b>Picture redundancy</b>                 | that part of the bit rate which is not required to transmit the picture on screen at a given moment.  |
| <b>Public service broadcasting</b>        | broadcasting services funded from TV Licence fees or awarded licences by the regulator on the basis of positive programming, as well as financial, criteria. Includes all current terrestrial television services and the BBC's radio services. |
| <b>Satellite broadcasting</b>             | transmission system whereby sound and pictures are beamed from an orbiting satellite, for capture by a fixed aerial, usually parabolic.   |
| <b>Simulcasting</b>                       | simultaneous transmission of a programme in analogue and in digital form.   |
| <b>Single frequency network</b>           | transmission network in which the signal is transmitted on the same frequency from each transmitter throughout the coverage.  |
| <b>Subscription TV</b>                    | broadcast service made available to the consumer through a conditional access system in return for a regular, usually monthly, payment.   |
| <b>Terrestrial broadcasting</b>           | sound and pictures transmitted through the earth's atmosphere using ground-based networks of transmitters and masts.  |
| <b>Transmission operator</b>              | organisation providing transmission facilities for broadcasters or multiplex providers.   |

**Uplink**

transmission from Earth to satellite of a television or radio signal, which is then relayed from the satellite to viewers' and listeners' receivers.

**Widescreen television**

transmission and reception format providing viewers equipped with appropriate receivers with a wide screen image, in dimensions proportional to 16 by 9.